

## CHINA



## MAIL.

Vol. XXII. No. 1141.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 27TH DECEMBER, 1866.

Price, \$15 PER ANNUM.

## OFFICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

It is hereby notified that, until further orders, the *Evening Mail*, *China Mail*, and *Overland China Mail* will be the official mediums of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Canton.

British Consulate,  
Canton, 16th April, 1866.

D. B. ROBERTSON,  
Consul.

It is hereby notified that, until further orders the *Evening Mail*, *China Mail* and *Overland China Mail* will be the official mediums of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Amoy.

British Consulate,  
Amoy, 24th April, 1866.

SWINHOE,  
Consul.

## INTIMATION.

## "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

PUBLISHED AT THIS OFFICE,  
No. 2 WYNDHAM STREET,  
"BACK OF THE CLUB."

## 1. THE EVENING MAIL.

A DAILY PAPER.

Price—\$2 per Month.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—First insertion, Ten lines and under \$1; each additional line, 10 cents. Subsequent insertions, per Week, 50 cents and 5 cents. ("Auction") Notices are excepted, for which only one charge per week is made.

## 2. THE CHINA MAIL.

WEEKLY PAPER.

Price—\$15 per Annum; Single Copies, 44 cents.

ADVERTISING.—Same as *Evening Mail*.The *China Mail* has been formerly published in the size, namely from 4 to 6 full pages.

It is the only weekly paper published in China which contains a complete summary of Hongkong news as well as that from the treaty ports of China and Japan, and from Manila, Australia, India, and the Straits. Its circulation, which has of late considerably increased extends throughout the coasts of those countries as well as to various parts of Europe. Great facilities are thus afforded to Advertisers in this newspaper.

## 3. OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.

Consisting of 8 FULL PAGES, and containing the articles in the *EVENING* and *CHINA MAIL* with Summary of News and Commercial Summary.

## ONCE-A-FORTNIGHT.

The Morning of the Mails' DISPATCH

Price.—To Subscribers to the Weekly issue, \$8; to Non-subscribers, \$12. Single Copies 50 cents.

ADVERTISING.—The same as in the Weekly.

All "Notice of Firms" appearing in the Weekly will be inserted in the *Overland*, and charged for, unless otherwise ordered.

## A. SHORTEDE &amp; Co.

Hongkong, May 17, 1866.

## NOTICE.

ON SATURDAY, 5th January 1867, will be published the first number of the

## SUPREME COURT AND CONSULAR GAZETTE.

LAW REPORTER FOR THE SUPREME AND PROVINCIAL COURTS OF CHINA AND JAPAN.

to be continued weekly.—Subscription Tls. 12 per annum; payable in advance.

The Gazette will be an Official Medium for the publication of British, United States, French and Prussian Consular, and Supreme Court Notifications and Correspondence; and will contain Officially Revised Reports of Cases heard at the Supreme Court, Police Cases, and Proceedings at Bankruptcy; Original Articles on legal questions, and matters affecting Foreign interests in China and Japan; Notes and Queries on Legal points; a Summary of the events of the Week, &amp;c.

Advertisements will be charged Tls. 1 per 10 lines, for the first insertion, and 50 cts. per 10 lines, for each subsequent insertion.

Communication for the Editor to be addressed, care of Shanghai, Redoubt Office, and Advertisements and Subscriptions to be sent to that office.

## 5th Jan. Shanghai, December 11, 1866.

## NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS STOCK IN TRADE, PLANT, &amp;c., of Messrs A. SHORTEDE &amp; Co., as well as the Proprietorship of their several publications has been disposed of to Mr. NICHOLAS BELFIELD DENNIS; and the Undersigned hereby gives notice that his Interest and Responsibility in the Firm ceases on the 1st July 1867.

## EDWARD ANDREWS.

Hongkong, June 29, 1866.

WITH Reference to the above announcement our business will be conducted under the Style or Firm of A. SHORTEDE &amp; Co., as heretofore, and Mr. EDWARD ANDREWS is authorised to sign our Firm.

## A. SHORTEDE &amp; Co.

Hongkong, June 29, 1866.

## MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.



## COMPAGNIE DES SERVICES MARITIMES DES MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.

## PARQUEBONS-POSTES-FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUERZ, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, MARSEILLES.

BOMBAY, PONDICHERY, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

At GALLE, with one of the Company's Steamers, the "DONNAI," Bourdon Commandant, H.I.M.N., with Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this Port for the above places corresponding:

At SINGAPORE, with one of the Company's Steamers for Batavia.

At GALLE, with one of the "British India Steam Navigation" Company's Steamers for Bombay.

At ADEN, with the Company's Mail Steamers for Seychelles, Reunion and Mauritius.

At MESSINA, with the Company's Mail Steamers for all the Italian Ports.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted for transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

The Company has authority to grant Insurance on all Cargo conveyed by its Vessels, at a premium of 1% upon Merchandises and 1% on Treasure, from Hongkong to Lyons, Paris, London, and Holland, and proportionally for places the side of Suez.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 o'clock of the 22nd December, Specie and Parcels until 5 o'clock of the 24th.

A Written Declaration of Contents and Value of the Packages destined beyond Suez is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be furnished by the Shippers to the Agent with the Bills of Lading; and the Company will not be responsible consequence or prejudice which may result from incorrect declaration.

For particulars respecting Freight, Passage, apply at the Company's Office, Queen's Road.

A. CONIL, Agent.

Hongkong, November 27, 1866.

## STEAM TO

Swatow, Amoy and Fuchau.

THE P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship "CADIZ."

will leave for the above places, on SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at day-light. Despatches will close at 5 P.M., on Saturday.

W. R. DALZIEL, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, December 26, 1866.

## STEAM FOR

Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle, Aden, Suez, Malta, Marseilles, and Southampton;

Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steam-ship "DEYALRA," Captain LAING, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places, on TUESDAY, the 1st January, 1867, at 2 P.M.

CARGO will be received on board until 5 P.M. on the 31st Dec.; SPECIE until Noon on the 1st January; and PARCELS until 5 P.M. on the 31st December.

CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bill of Lading, are particularly requested to note the Terms and Conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transshipment and forwarding of Cargo with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

For particulars regarding Freight and Passage apply at the P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong.

W. R. DALZIEL, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, December 3, 1866.

## Notice.

THE following Cases are still unclaimed and are lying in the "Messageries Impériales" Parcel Room, at the risk and Expense of the Consignees, who are requested to take immediate delivery:—

From Bombay, N.M., 2 pieces and 1 Bundle Ivory.

From Marseilles, Ex "Imperatrice," 1 case Effects.

J. T. 221, Ex "Donna," 1 case Baggage.

M. L. G. 1, Ex "Cambodge," 1 case Baggage.

De Peitre, Ex "Imperatrice," 1 Parcel Books.

A. CONIL, Agent.

Hongkong, December 26, 1866.

## Notice.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MR. WILLIAM ROBERT DALZIEL, will assume charge of the Company's Business in Hongkong from this date and until further notice.

THOS. SUTHERLAND, Superintendent.

Hongkong, April 16, 1866.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

PRIZE MEDAL FOR EXCELLENCE OF MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP.

TOULMIN &amp; GALE, Makers to Her Majesty's Government, Bank of England, &amp;c.) of

PATENT INDIAN DESPATCH BOXES.

WAITING DESKS, DRESSING CASES, TRAVELLING, TOILETTE &amp; CARRIAGE BAGS. Jewel Boxes, Cases for Presentation, &amp;c.

MANUFACTORY, Size Lane, City and 7, New Bond St., London.

Opposite the Clarendon.

Illustrated Catalogues post free.

Russia Leather, finest quality, £9 9s. With Dressing Case, £14 4s.

JOHN MOIR &amp; SON, ABERDEEN.

Beg to inform their Customers, that, in addition to their

PRESERVED PROVISIONS, they are now prepared to supply, of their own Manufacture.

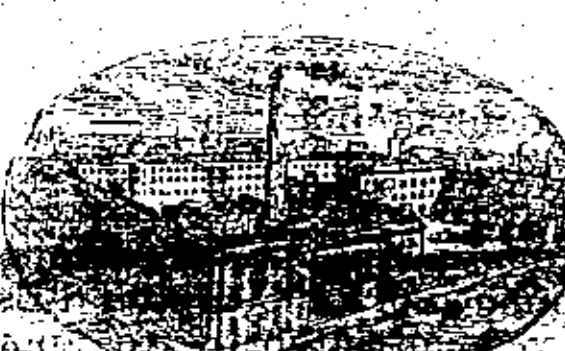
Pickles, Sauces, Tart Fruits, and every description of Olives &amp; Stores.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

By Royal Command

STEEL PEN MAKER TO THE QUEEN.

JOSEPH GILLOTT,



VICTORIA WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

RESPECTFULLY DIRECTS THE ATTENTION OF THE COMMERCIAL PUBLIC, and of all who USE STEEL PENS, to the INCOMPARABLE EXCELLENCE of his Productions, which, for QUALITY OF MATERIAL, EASY ACTION, and GREAT DURABILITY, will insure Universal Preference.

Every Packet bears the Fac-simile of his Signature.

They can be Obtained Retail of Every Dealer in the World; Wholesale at the Works, Graham Street, Birmingham; and at the Branch Establishments, 21, John Street, New York; and 37, Gracechurch Street, London.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE

FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES

HEAL &amp; SON, 126, 127 &amp; 128, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON, W.

Remittances and orders must be made payable in London.

TO IMPORTERS.

THE undersigned beg to remind Importers of the many advantages which their long experience as Manufacturers and Shippers, their vast resources, and their intimate knowledge of the requirements of Foreign and Colonial Markets enable them to offer.

Assorted Sample Cases forwarded on receipt of remittance or order on London Agent

E. MOSES &amp; SON, CORNER OF MINORIES AND ALDGATE, LONDON.

Dinnerford's Fluid Magnesia.

FOR Thirty Years the Medical Profession have approved of this pure solution as the best remedy for

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEADACHE, HEARTBURN, GOUT, AND INDIGESTION.

As a mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for ladies and children.

When combined with their

ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP.

It forms a most agreeable effervescent draught, which is both a gentle aperient and grateful febrifuge.

In hot seasons and hot climates the regular use of this simple remedy has been found highly beneficial.

IT IS PREPARED BY DINNERFORD &amp; CO., CHEMISTS, &amp;c., 172, New Bond Street, London.

Sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

CAUTION.—See that "Dinnerford &amp; Co." is on each bottle and red label over the cork.

NEW "VICTORIA" DYES.

JUDSON'S Victoria Violet

AND VICTORIA ROSE MAGENTA.

Trade Mark: "A PEACOCK."

Packed in 1 lb. Tins, 2 oz. Bottles, 1 oz. Bottles, 1/2 oz. Bottles, 1/4 oz. Bottles.

These Dyes are in First Power, dissolve thoroughly in warm water in the space of one minute, dye instantaneously without any other admixture, suitable for Cotton, Wool or Silk, Feathers, Fibres, Ivory, Hair, &amp;c. &amp;c.

The brilliancy of these Dyes is unsurpassed, while their solubility is guaranteed, and they are warranted not to spot.

DANIEL JUDSON &amp; SON, LONDON.

Order Judson's Victoria Dyes through any Merchant in England.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## JOYCE'S AMMUNITION.

(Established 1820.)

THE following articles of the best quality, for Sporting and Military purposes, may be had of all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

TREBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS.

CHEMICALLY-PREPARED CLOTH FELT, AND PAPER WADDING.

Cartridge Cases for all the most improved Cartridges for Killing Game at Long Distances.

FREDERICK JOYCE &amp; Co., PATENTERS AND MANUFACTURERS, 57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON, E.C. Contractors to Her Majesty's War Department. Wholesale only.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

GUINNESS &amp; Co.'s EXTRA STOUT

We beg respectfully to inform Merchants and Shippers for the India Market, that we have recently made such arrangements with the Brewery as will enable us in future to execute any orders for Bottled Stout, with which they may favour us, with promptness and on the best terms.

SPARKS, MOLINE &amp; Co., Sole Consignees.

LONDON, August 1866.

## CONFECTIONERY.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, INCLUDING MEDICATED LOZENGES, REFINED LIQUORICE, JULUBES, JAMS, JELLIES, MARMALADE, &amp;c.

MANUFACTURED BY STEAM POWER BY J. CHILLINGWORTH &amp; Co., (J. C. formerly Senior Partner of the Firm of Smith &amp; Co., Ball Street, London, and of the Firm of Chillingworth, Smith &amp; Co., Marseilles.) 116 &amp; 117, HOLBORN HILL, LONDON, E.C. Successors to G. Moore &amp; Co.

MANUFACTURING AND EXPORT CONFECTIONERS.

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF FOREIGN WINES AND SPIRITS.

Established 1750.

LONDON BANKERS—Messrs ROBERTS &amp; Co., and carefully attended to. C. &amp; Co. possess a most extensive knowledge of all the Home Markets, enabling them to dispose of all produce and consignments to the best advantage.

Proceeds can be promptly remitted by draft or goods Orders made payable by London Houses or by consignments.

May, 1865.

## HEATS, CAPS, AND HELMETS.

Every description manufactured at the Works of J. ELLWOOD &amp; SONS, Great Charlotte Street, S. London.

PATENTERS OF THE CELEBRATED AIR CHAMBER HAT.

Prize Medallists, International Exhibitions, London 1862, Dublin 1865.

Contractors for HELMETS to the London Police Force.

ARMY HELMETS &amp; CAPS with latest improvements. J. ELLWOOD &amp; SONS' Goods are kept by all respectable Traders and Storekeepers.

CAUTION.—No Air-Chamber Hats or Helmets are genuine, unless they bear on the lining "ELLWOOD &amp; SONS' names."

Orders through Mercantile Houses carefully shipped.

## INSURANCES.

London Insurance Corporation.

(Established by Charter 1720.)

THE undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant POLICIES against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any BUILDING, or on MERCHANDISE in the same.

DENT &amp; Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1865.

## North British &amp; Mercantile Insurance Company.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS £2,233,927.

ANNUAL REVENUE £497,263.

THE Undersigned AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same.

GILMAN &amp; Co.

Hongkong, June 21, 1864.

## London and Oriental Steam Transit Insurance Office.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

JAMES HARTLEY &amp; Co., Managers.

Established 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept Risk on behalf of this Office, by First class Steamers.

THOS. SUTHERLAND, Agent.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1862.

## NOTICES OF FIRMS.

## NOTICE.

MR. JOSEPH KRUMMENACHER was from the 1st July 1866, admitted a Partner in my Firm which henceforth will be carried on under the Style and Name of SANDER &amp; Co.

F. SANDER.

Hongkong, September 24, 1866.

## NOTICE.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION have been granted to the undersigned under the Seal of the Probate Court of Hongkong, the 7th day of August, A.D. 1866, in the Estate of the Late HENRY NOBLE. All persons having CLAIMS against the Estate are requested to send them in as early as possible, and all persons INDEBTED to the said Estate are requested to pay to him the Accounts without delay.

MAX FISCHER, Administrator.

Hongkong, August 8, 1866.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the *Third and Final Dividend* of £16 of 1% will be paid at Canton, on and after the 21st Dec. 1866, on all CLAIMS proved against the INSOLVENT ESTATE of Messrs Nye, Brothers & Co.

By order of the United States Consul, RUSSELL &amp; Co., for Assignees of the Estate.

Canton, October 20, 1866.

## NOTICE.

I HAVE this day retired from the Business heretofore carried on by me in favor of my Nephew Mr. JOHN STEWART LAPRAIK.

D. LAPRAIK.

Hongkong, July 2, 1866.

## NOTICE.

WITH reference to the above, I have admitted as Partner Mr. ARTHUR MCGILLISMAN HEATON, and the Business hereafter to be conducted under the Style and Firm of DOUGLAS LAPRAIK &amp; Co.

JOHN S. LAPRAIK.

Hongkong, July 2, 1866.

## NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. JAMES ATKINSON in our Firm ceased on the 18th June 1866.

LAMBERT ATKINSON &amp; Co.

Hongkong, June 22, 1866.

## NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD WALLACE, is authorised to sign our Firm in Yokohama per procuration.

PHILLIPS, MOORE &amp; Co.

Hongkong, April 13, 1866.

## NOTICE.

WE have this day established a Branch of our Firm at Yokohama, Japan.

PHILLIPS, MOORE &amp; Co.

Hongkong, April 13, 1866.

## NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the Undersigned in the WATCHMAKING, and JEWELLERY Business, ceased on the 1st January, 1867, from which date all DEBTS will be collected and all Claims paid by Mr. GEORGE B. FALCONER who has taken over the Business from that date.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK.

Hongkong, April 2, 1866.

## NOTICE.

WITH Reference to the above Advertisement, the Undersigned begs to notify that the Business will be carried on by him from this date, under the Firm and Style of G. FALCONER &amp; Co.

G. FALCONER.

Hongkong, April 2, 1866.

## NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. EDWARD HALTON in our Firm ceased on the 30th June last, and Mr. JAMES PENNER DUNSMAN was admitted a Partner on the 1st July.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON &amp; Co.

Hongkong, January 11, 1866.

## NOTICE.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between Messrs JOSEPH OXFORD, HENRY DANZIGER, JACOB ARNOLD and ALEXANDER COSMAN LEVYSOHN has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

Outstanding accounts will be settled by either of the Partners, who will henceforth sign the firm in liquidation.



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Amoy, 24th April, 1866.

SWINHOE,  
Consul.

## INTIMATION.

**"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.**  
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## 3. OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.

Consisting of 8 full pages, and containing the articles in the *Evening Mail* and *China Mail* with Summary of News and Commercial Summary.

## ONCE-A-FORTNIGHT.

THE MORNING OF THE MAIL'S DEPARTURE.  
Price.—To Subscribers to the Weekly issue, \$8; to Non-subscribers, \$12. Single Copies 50 cents.

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A. SHORTEDE & Co.,  
Hongkong, May 17, 1866.

## NOTICE. ON SATURDAY, 30th January 1867, will be published the first number of the SUPREME COURT AND CONSULAR GAZETTE, AND LAW REPORTER FOR THE SUPREME AND PROVINCIAL COURTS OF CHINA AND JAPAN.

To be continued weekly.—Subscription \$15. 12 per annum; payable in advance.

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a. ja. Shanghai, December 11, 1866.

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EDWARD ANDREWS,  
Hongkong, June 29, 1866.

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A. SHORTEDE & Co.,  
Hongkong, June 29, 1866.

## NOTICES.



## STEAM TO

Swatow, Amoy and Fuchau.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "HILARY,"

will leave for the above places, on SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at day-light. Despatches will close at 5 P.M., on Saturday.

W. R. DALZIEL,  
Acting Superintendent.  
Hongkong, December 26, 1866.

STEAM FOR  
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,  
Aden, Suez, Malta, Marseilles,  
and Southampton;

Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, and  
Australia.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship  
"PENARIES," Captain LAING, with  
Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and  
Cargo, will leave for the above places, on  
TUESDAY, the 1st January, 1867, at 2 P.M.

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5 P.M. on the 31st Dec.; SPECIE until  
Noon on the 1st January; and PARCELS  
until 5 P.M. on the 31st December.

CONTENTS AND VALUES OF PACKAGES  
ARE REQUIRED.

\* \* \* Shippers of Cargo on the Company's  
Black Ball of Lading, are particularly re-  
quested to note the Terms and Conditions of  
these Bills of Lading, with reference to the  
transshipment and forwarding of Cargo with  
a view to the advantages of their Insurance  
Policies in respect of the same.

For particulars regarding Freight and  
Passage apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s  
Office, Hongkong.

W. R. DALZIEL,  
Acting Superintendent.  
Hongkong, December 3, 1866.

## Notice.

THE following Packages are still un-  
claimed, and are lying in the P. & O.  
Co's Parcel Room at the Risk of the Con-  
signees, who are requested to take im-  
mediate delivery.

From Southampton,—  
Ex "Orissa,"

A. W. & Co., 1 in diamond, 1 c. Medicines  
B. B. & S., 1 do

Ex "Behar,"

H. C. R., 1 case Revolvers.  
J. W. L., 3 do  
H. C. G., 15 in diamond, 1 do Millinery.

P. & C., 22 in diamond, 1 do do  
D. W. S., in triangle, 1 do Samples.

C. D. 16, 1 do Pistols.  
1, 24, in diamond, 1 do Books.

From Gibraltar,—  
Ex "Orissa,"

J. M. R., 1 case Baggage.  
Hongkong, November 19, 1866.

## PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF TREASURE.

To facilitate the work of Shippers, the  
Company have arranged to receive any  
Treasure intended for Shipment in their  
Offices in the Queen's Road.

Treasure may be received in this manner  
and day between the hours of 10 A.M. and  
4 P.M., up to the day preceding that of the  
Steamer's departure. Should the hour fixed  
for leaving be later than Noon, ship-  
ments will be received on the day of depar-  
ture, from 7 to 9 A.M.

Shippers desiring to avail of this arrange-  
ment will please send along with their Treas-  
ure, Shipping Orders and Receipts care-  
fully filled up with Marks, Description, and  
Destination, and if the Bills of Lading are  
delivered at the same time the work will be  
greatly facilitated.

The Company of course except the "risk of  
boats," &c., as covered by ordinary Marine  
Insurance.

With reference to the foregoing notice, it  
is hereby intimated that the Company's  
Officers are now ready for the reception of  
Opium and other cargo for shipment in the  
Company's Steamers, under the same  
condition as stated above.

THOS. SUTHERLAND,  
Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 1st August, 1864.

## MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.



## COMPAGNIE DES SERVICES MAR- ITIMES DES MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.

## PARQUEBOIS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR  
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT  
DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ALEXAN-  
DRIA, MESSINA, MARSEILLES.

ALSO  
BOMBAY, PONDICHERY, MADRAS  
AND CALCUTTA.

On-MORROW, the 28th December, at 4  
P.M., the Company's Steamship  
"DONVAL," Bordeaux Commandant,  
H.M.N., with Mails, Passengers, Specie,  
and Cargo, will leave this Port for the  
above places corresponding:

At SINGAPORE, with one of the Compa-  
ny's Steamers for Batavia.

At GALLE, with one of the "British India  
Steam Navigation" Company's Steamers  
for Bombay.

At ADEN, with the Company's Mail Steamer  
for Seychelles, Reunion and Mauritius.

At MESSINA, with the Company's Mail  
Steamer for all the Italian Ports.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for  
London as well as for Marseilles, and accept-  
ed in transit through Marseilles for the  
principal places of Europe.

The Company has authority to grant In-  
surance on all Cargo conveyed by its Vessels,  
at a premium of 1 1/2 % upon Merchandises  
and 1 % on Treasure, from Hongkong to  
Lyons, Paris, London, and Holland, and  
proportionally for places the side of Suez.

CARGO will be received on board until 4  
o'clock of the 22nd December, Specie and  
Parcels until 5 o'clock of the 24th.

A Written Declaration of Contents and  
Value of the Packages destined beyond Suez  
is required by the Egyptian Government, and  
must be furnished by the Shippers to the  
Agent with the Bills of Lading; and the  
Company will not be responsible for the  
consequence or penalties which may result  
from any incorrect declaration.

For particulars respecting Freight  
Passage, apply at the Company's Office,  
Queen's Road.

A. CONIL,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, November 27, 1866.

## Notice.

THE following Cases are still unclaimed  
and are lying in the "Messageries Im-  
periales" Parcel Room, at the risk and Ex-  
pense of the Consignees, who are requested  
to take immediate delivery:—

From Bombay,—  
N.M., 2 pieces and 1 Bundle Ivory.

From Marseilles,—  
Ex "Impetuous,"  
K. & Co., Meters, 1 case Effects.

Ex "Donau,"  
L. T. 221, 1 case Baggage.

Y., 1 case Baggage.

Ex "Cambridge,"  
M. L. G. 1, 1 case Baggage.

Ex "Impetuous,"  
De Poivre, 1 Parcel Books.

A. CONIL,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, December 26, 1866.

## Notice.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MR WILLIAM ROBERT DALZIEL,  
will assume charge of the Company's  
Business in Hongkong from this date and  
until further notice.

THOS. SUTHERLAND,  
Superintendent.  
Hongkong, April 16, 1866.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## PRIZE MEDAL FOR EXCELLENCE OF MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP.

## TOULMIN & GALE,

Makers (to Her Majesty's Government, Bank  
of England, &c.) of

## PATENT INDIAN DESPATCH BOXES.

WRITING DESKS, DRINKING CASES,  
TRAVELLING, TOILETTE & CARRIAGE BAGS,  
Jewel Boxes, Cases for Presentation, &c.

## MANUFACTORY.

Size Lane, City and 7, New Bond St.,  
London.

Opposite the Clarendon.

Illustrated Catalogues post free.

Russia Leather, finest quality, £2 9s.  
With Dressing Case, £14 4s.

## JOHN MOIR & SON,

ABERDEEN,  
Beg to inform their Customers, that, in addition to  
their

## PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

they are now prepared to supply, of their  
own Manufacture.

Pickles, Sauces, Tart Fruits, and every description  
of Olives' Stores.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

By Royal Command

STEEL PEN MAKER TO THE QUEEN.

JOSEPH GILLOTT,

Respectfully directs the Attention  
OF THE COMMERCIAL PUBLIC, and of all who  
USE STEEL PENS, to the INCOMPARABLE  
EXCELLENCE of his Productions, which, for  
QUALITY OF MATERIAL, EASY ACTION,  
and GREAT DURABILITY, will insure Univer-  
sal Preference.

Every Pocket bears the Facsimile of his Singa-  
pore.

They can be Obtained Retail of Every Dealer in  
the World. Wholesale at the Works, Graham  
Street, Birmingham; and at the Branch Establish-  
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## MISCELLANEOUS.

## JOYCE'S AMMUNITION.

(Established 1820.)

THE following articles of the best quality, for  
Sporting and Military purposes, may be had  
of all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.







the higher thoughts anniversary to find ex-  
proprietor's quarters; and  
it to add our mite of  
to words to the vast  
happy season annually  
include in the sincere  
be spared for many  
to wish each other  
of the season."

# LABEL CASE.

Magistrate, who asked him if the libellous  
articles would injure him, he replied,  
"Yes, they would prevent me getting an  
appointment in Germany in the established  
Church of Prussia. Should my health  
fail me, they [meaning the dignitaries of  
said Established Church] would never  
give me a ministerial appointment." In  
a subsequent statement to the bench he  
said: "if any one sent those papers home,  
or my health failed me to-morrow or  
next year, or any other time, and I ap-  
plied to the Consistory of the Established  
Church of Prussia, any production of this  
paper would prevent the Consistory giving  
me a living, and I should be thrown  
upon my own resources, and my family  
would suffer from this exposure." He  
stated that this was the ground on  
which he had instituted the criminal pro-  
secution, to procure the imprisonment of  
the editor of this paper, and practically  
he will be limited to the scope of damage  
he has already alleged, which as we have  
said is altogether prospective and contin-  
gent on circumstances that cannot be af-  
fected by a newspaper libel on him as a  
careless coolie agent.

We have quoted one legal axiom, and  
now give another which the Revd. Mr.  
Lobscheid has "profit" by, if he chooses:  
*Interdixit publicum ut sit in iudicio.* For  
six and eight pence—or for the present  
equivalent to that time-honored fee in  
Hongkong currency—he may procure a  
translation of the "saws" of legal wisdom  
that we now submit for his consideration.

## CHINESE BRITISH SUBJECTS.

THE notification from Sir Rutherford Al-  
cock published in another column is of no  
inconsiderable importance in its political  
bearings, as well as in its personal results to  
the "British subjects," therein mentioned.  
The Circular letter from the same authority  
enters most fully into the reasons which  
have prompted the issue of such notifica-  
tion, and viewed from the same stand-  
point as that of the Minister, the present  
state of affairs does undoubtedly call for  
some corrective. Sir Rutherford says that,  
with regard to Chinese who after  
becoming naturalized on British soil re-  
turn to their own country still maintain-  
ing their status as British subjects, "their  
position is perfectly anomalous. They  
live with their families who have never  
left the country, enjoy all the rights and  
privileges of Chinese subjects, buy land  
and houses, take part in the local ad-  
ministration of their district, and sometimes  
conspire with secret societies against the  
Chinese Government to its manifest peril,  
and the disturbance of peace and good or-  
der in the realm. They are quite indis-  
tinguishable by the Native authorities  
from all other Chinese subjects of the  
Emperor, and only discover themselves  
when, charged with some offence, they  
are arrested and amenable to Chinese  
laws; and then only they claim exemp-  
tion as British subjects."

This, so far as it goes, is undoubtedly  
true; and it seems to us that their British  
citizenship, under present arrangements,  
only be fairly acknowledged by compell-  
ing them to labour under all the disabili-  
ties, as well as permitting them to enjoy  
all the privileges, of subjects of Her Ma-  
jesty. It must be borne in mind that we  
are here assuming the absolute necessity  
of a strict and literal compliance with all  
the provisions of the late treaty. On this  
point we will say more presently, but be-  
fore doing so, we will say that arguments can  
be adduced against the step thus taken  
by our Representative at Peking.

To commence with, it may be safely as-  
serted that at the time of drawing up the  
Treaty of Tientsin it was never contem-  
plated that the words "British subjects"  
could apply to any others than those  
who were such at the time of signature,  
and were such as to afford outward demon-  
stration that by no possibility could they be  
subjects of the Chinese Emperor. It is  
very doubtful whether it was recol-  
lected that some few Europeans do for  
missionary purposes disguise themselves  
in Chinese dress so as occasionally to de-  
ceive the natives as to their original na-  
tionality. But it was most certainly  
never anticipated that a man born in the  
Kwangtung province, for instance, would  
enrol himself in our Consular Register,  
and after so doing, return to his native  
place under his newly acquired national-  
ity. The words however stand thus in  
the Treaty, and we must admit their full  
force. The *Singhai Recorder* very per-  
tinently remarks in speaking of Sir R.  
Alcock's notification, that it is precisely in  
such men as this notification is directed  
against, that we have "the best, and indeed  
we may say almost the only means of ar-  
riving at any true knowledge of the Chi-  
nese. A foreigner travelling in the in-  
terior, even if able to speak the Chinese  
language, is, after all, completely isolated  
from the natives. They tell him noth-  
ing of their real opinions, much less  
will such passing visits tend to bring the  
Chinese and Foreigners better to under-  
stand and admire what is good in the cus-  
toms of the one or of the other. But on  
the other hand, if natives of China, ac-  
quainted with the language, manners, and  
customs of the country, and also with  
foreign customs and arts, return to China  
and are able to show what they have ac-  
quired by living amongst Europeans, an  
element will be introduced which must  
work powerfully towards breaking  
down those barriers of prejudice and ill-  
feeling which have so long stood in the  
way of our intercourse with this country."

With these views we entirely concur, and  
it is remarkable, as the same contemporary  
remarks, to be regretted that by a sys-  
tem of registration and passports, an ar-  
rangement can not be made, in virtue  
of which such persons could be allowed  
to reside in the interior; as unless there  
be very great reason for so doing, it seems  
impolitic to exclude them from the Em-  
pire.

If we reason only on grounds of present  
expediency we cannot but regret that  
obstacles, such as these, should be thrown

in the way of that free intercourse be-  
tween China and the outer world which  
must be the preliminary of effective civiliza-  
tion in that country. But there are other con-  
siderations than those of present expediency.  
The future claims the care of the diploma-  
tist in a different sense to that of the mer-  
chant or professional man; for he has not  
only the existent interests of his fellow  
countrymen and of China to consider, but  
how any steps taken by him may eventu-  
ally affect the relations between the two  
countries. Sir R. Alcock had three al-  
ternatives before him. 1st.—To refuse  
British protection altogether to any Chi-  
nese-born subjects who still retained the  
use of their national costume, language, &c.  
2nd.—To insist on their status as British  
subjects being admitted, the Treaty not-  
withstanding; and 3rd.—To act up to the  
letter of our Treaty engagements. That  
he has chosen the last alternative must  
be admitted to be wise on his part. But  
we trust that while scrupulously  
adhering to the plighted word of our Plen-  
ipotentiary in this, as in all other matters,  
where our own interests are at a disad-  
vantage, the experience thus gained of the  
many serious particulars in which the  
present Treaty is deficient will bear good  
fruit; and that when the time for its re-  
vision (now not far distant) shall have ar-  
rived, care will be taken to make such  
alterations as will no longer lead to our  
being placed in our usual humiliating po-  
sition of losing by diplomacy all that we  
have rightfully gained in war.

## THE CORONERSHIP.

We regret to learn there is some truth in  
the rumour, the Coronership, vacant  
through the resignation of the Sheriff to  
another sphere of duty, has been  
offered to the Colonial Surgeon. No gen-  
tleman outside official circles can be  
compelled to serve as Coroner, and it is  
only upon the hypothesis that the office  
has been declined by other gentlemen that  
we suppose the Colonial Surgeon has been  
appealed to. There is no other adequate  
reason for such an appointment. The  
offices of Colonial Surgeon and of Coroner  
are utterly incompatible with each other.  
The professional duties of the Colonial  
Surgeon necessitate his attention to a  
"walk" from which the greatest number  
of cases for coronial inquiry arise, and  
there would be something very anomalous  
in the Coroner being a witness in his own  
case and in his own court. Of course  
when the Colonial Surgeon had to give  
evidence, somebody must be found to do  
temporary duty as acting Coroner. But  
why cannot that somebody be permanent-  
ly appointed, and leave the Colonial Sur-  
geon in the influential and unassailable  
position he occupies as head of the local  
medical profession? Of course if the pre-  
sent Colonial Surgeon is to surrender his  
official emoluments and dignity for those  
of the Coronership, there can be no  
objection to such an arrangement as a  
matter of detail, for another Colonial Sur-  
geon must in that case be appointed. It  
is the association of the two offices in one  
person that is objectionable, and which  
we venture earnestly to deprecate.

## A VOLUNTEER FIRE BRIGADE.

The formation of a Volunteer Fire Bri-  
gade has been, for some time in "contem-  
plation, and various gentlemen, official and  
non-official, have expressed their willing-  
ness to enter its ranks. The matter  
being still under discussion, it may be  
worth while to devote a few lines to the  
discussion of what means and arrange-  
ments are necessary to establish such a  
brigade on an efficient basis.

It has been proposed to raise, in the  
first place, a volunteer brigade amongst  
the police, which might serve as the nu-  
cleus of the more numerous body which  
would be created so soon as the public at  
large came forward. If we mistake not,  
the idea has already been partially car-  
ried out. This we cannot help thinking  
injurious, as the services of the police at  
a fire are of too great importance to be  
directed into other channels. To keep  
order and repress theft and riot are duties  
which can better be performed by the  
police than by any other body of men;  
whereas any strong and able bodied in-  
dividual can lend a hand at pumping or  
passing along a hose.

Presuming, however, that a volunteer  
brigade be raised, let us consider under  
what conditions it should be organized  
and what "stock" is necessary to keep it  
in a thoroughly efficient condition. We  
may mention that our remarks are based  
upon the opinion of a practical authority  
on the subject. The first question might  
be that of engines and fittings; for by  
the number at the disposal of the brigade  
must its effectiveness be, to a  
great extent, limited. This, however, is  
unimportant, as the volunteers who may  
enroll themselves would probably be  
divided into as many brigades as there  
were engines. Hongkong might fairly be  
expected to support three of these:—  
One to be furnished by the Government,  
which, with a lock-up engine house would  
be its subscription towards the scheme;  
one to be furnished by the foreign community  
of officers, and the third to be pro-  
vided by the Chinese merchants of the  
colony, in consideration of the fact that  
nearly all fires originate in the quarter  
they occupy, and that their property is  
usually placed in the greatest danger—  
these engines to be, of course, quite inde-  
pendent of any private engines possessed  
by the Insurance Companies or the Mil-  
itary. Three points might be selected for  
engine houses, so situated as to be within  
easy call of each portion of the city:—  
by way of suggestion we would say, the  
new Harbour master's office to the West-  
ward; the Clock tower, or City Hall site,  
as a Central position; and the neighbour-  
hood of Spring Gardens for the engine of  
the Eastern Section. The actual posi-  
tions to be occupied would of course be

fixed upon as a meeting of the Brigade  
members.

We now come to the organization of the  
force. It would be necessary that at least  
twenty-four Europeans be attached to each  
engine, which would thus have two crews  
of twenty each; twenty-four coolies to  
draw the engine would also be necessary,  
the latter lending a hand in pumping, &c.,  
&c., as might be required. Forty-eight  
men seem to be a large number, but two  
things must be recollected; firstly, that,  
except under European superintendence  
and aided by European help, the Chinese  
will never "stick to" their work; and se-  
condly, that on a fire breaking out several  
members, both European and Chinese, may  
be unavoidably absent. The charge of  
each brigade should (as at Shanghai) de-  
volve upon a Foreman, aided by two as-  
sistants (one to supply his place if absent),  
who should have the absolute direction of  
the men under his charge and from whom  
all orders should be received. In the  
question of organization the shoe will be  
found to pinch almost exclusively on this  
point,—as to who shall be the director in  
chief of all the available power present.  
There may for instance be a Naval engine,  
—a Military engine,—a Police engine,—  
an Insurance engine, and some Volunteer  
brigade engines, present. All who have  
witnessed a large conflagration are willing  
to admit that to render individual effort  
successful there must be some one direct-  
ing head, whom all must obey. Now Vol-  
unteers are apt to object to being taken  
charge of by Captain this or Colonel that,  
by the Superintendent of Police, or a civil  
official, acting as amateur commander.  
We don't say whether the feeling is justifi-  
able or not, but it exists. In large cities  
at home, where the superintendent of a  
fire brigade occupies a clearly defined  
post, such a difficulty does not occur.  
Most people would look to the Superintend-  
ent of Police or his deputy as the most  
fitted for the post, from his already pos-  
sessing an organized force under his con-  
trol, but, (we speak advisedly) it is highly  
necessary that this point be clearly laid  
down beforehand, if the volunteer brigade  
is to be utilised to its utmost extent.

A by no means unimportant considera-  
tion is that of uniform. We can hardly  
suggest anything better than the dress  
adopted by our Shanghai friends. Each  
coolie wears a coarse red shirt with a large  
number of white sewn on to the breast and  
back, the gentlemen volunteers wearing a  
similar garment with a smaller number on  
the left breast. Some distinguishing mark  
is absolutely necessary, and this is cheap  
and serviceable.

Amongst the arrangements which should  
be discussed on the formation of a society  
such as that proposed, we may indicate  
the following as the most important.

- 1.—The division of the members into  
brigades, with clearly defined duties for  
certain members.
- 2.—The selection of suitable places for  
rendezvous on an alarm of fire being given.
- 3.—The establishment of a permanent  
system of tubs and buckets, always kept  
filled with water, at certain well known  
localities.
- 4.—Definite arrangements respecting  
the supply of water. The engines should  
be supplied with duplicate keys for the  
hydrants, copper nozzles, &c., with a trained  
man attached to each capable upon oc-  
casion of putting the engines in connection  
with a plentiful supply of water.
- 5.—The arrangement of a system of  
signals at the Peak by red or other lights,  
so that upon a fire being perceived by the  
lookout man, a signal might immediately be  
made of its locality and extent.
- 6.—The establishment of a Hook and  
Ladder Company auxiliary to each bri-  
gade, and arrangements for a due supply  
of hawsers and other matters necessary to  
pull down or scale houses.
- 7.—The establishment of a proper sys-  
tem of fire escapes.

Before leaving this subject, we may be  
permitted to point out the necessity of an  
ordinance against the improper storage of  
oil, gunpowder, matches, and crackers.  
At the late fire large quantities of highly  
inflammable matter were stowed upon the  
tops of the houses, and the flames being  
fed from above, all efforts to arrest their  
progress were unsuccessful.

We have thus indicated some of the con-  
siderations which occur to us upon a gen-  
eral consideration of the subject. Dis-  
cussion and arrangement are doubtless ne-  
cessary on many other points. We trust  
that the efforts of the public-spirited gen-  
tlemen who are endeavouring to organize  
a brigade will be well supported by  
every section of the community.

## CHINESE BRITISH SUBJECTS.

The following important notifications  
respecting Chinese British subjects have  
been forwarded for publication by H. B. M.  
Consul at Canton and H. B. M. Consul at  
Amoy:—



BRITISH CONSULATE.  
CANTON, December 19, 1866.

NOTIFICATION No. 28.  
UNDER instructions from Sir RUTHER-  
FORD ALCOCK, K.C.B., Her Majesty's  
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipo-  
tentiary in China, &c., &c., the undersig-  
ned circulates for the information of those  
concerned, a Public Notification issued by  
His Excellency, in English and Chinese,  
designed to warn all of Chinese descent who  
are bona fide British subjects that they have  
by treaty no right of residence in the in-  
terior of China, and if found domiciled con-  
trary to its provisions, they are liable to be  
brought to the nearest port by the Chinese  
authorities as British subjects to be dealt  
with in accordance with the rules and re-  
gulations in such cases made and provided.  
D. B. ROBERTSON, Consul.

## NOTIFICATION.

WHEREAS it has been brought to my  
knowledge that British subjects of Chinese  
descent having all the appearance of Chinese  
and speaking like natives, establish them-  
selves in the interior of the country and  
permanently take up their residence there,

acquiring all the privileges of Chinese sub-  
jects in violation of Treaty provisions gov-  
erning the status and acts of British sub-  
jects in the Chinese dominions, it is hereby  
publicly notified, that anyone so offending  
is liable to be taken by the Chinese autho-  
rities to the nearest Consular Port to be  
handed over to the British Consul for pun-  
ishment, in the same way as any other class  
of British subjects would be punished for a  
similar violation of Treaty.

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,  
H. M.'s Envoy Extraordinary, Minister  
Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of  
Trade in China.  
Peking, November 28th, 1866.

大英欽差特簡駐劄中華使臣便宜行事大臣總理本國通商事務功賜佩帶二等寶星阿  
事照得英國所屬民人有自其祖宗時係中國通商口岸地方相傳至今該民人  
等即屬英國所屬民人其衣服言語相貌仍與中國無異此等民人時有進入內地坐落常居者中  
國民人得受利益該民人等亦一體同沾查此等民人與英國所屬民人全歸英國統  
屬未持執照進入內地坐落常居者或係由內地坐落常居者或由內地坐落常居者或由內地坐落常居者  
後如英屬民人有前項情事或在內地坐落常居者或由內地坐落常居者或由內地坐落常居者  
千八百六十六年十一月二十六日  
近海口轉交領事官按照別項英民于犯此等條例之罪從嚴懲辦之特示

AMOI CONSULATE.  
20th December, 1866.  
The following circular letter from H. M.  
Minister at Peking is published for gen-  
eral information.

R. SWINHOE,  
Consul.

[The above notification has also been  
forwarded by H. M. Consul at Amoy,  
but we deem it needless to repeat it in the  
same column.]

PEKING, November 20th, 1866.

SIR,—With reference to my Circular No.  
9 of the 16th of June, doubts have arisen  
first as to the protection to be afforded to  
persons of Chinese race naturalized in Brit-  
ish Colonies when they return to Chinese  
territory, and secondly to those who have  
become British subjects by the transfer of  
the Island of Hongkong and its adjacent  
dependency of Cowloon, or British born  
subjects natives of the Straits settlements.  
In regard to the first of these classes the  
Earl of Clarendon in a despatch of the 11th  
of December 1865, on the subject of extradi-  
tion, observed that "children born in  
Hongkong of Chinese parents subjects of  
the Emperor of China, regarded generally as  
British subjects by reason of their place of  
birth, could not be held to be British sub-  
jects against the Chinese Government so as  
to secure them in China the privileges of  
British subjects."

On the question of protection therefore as  
regards all (naturalized) British subjects,  
whether born in Hongkong or the Straits  
settlements of Chinese parents subjects of  
the Emperor of China, the decision of Her  
Majesty's Government leaves no room for  
doubt.

But any persons, whatever their origin,  
whose permanent domicile at the time of  
the conclusion of the Treaties whereby  
Hongkong and subsequently Cowloon were  
ceded to the Queen, was fixed in either  
locality, became in fact British subjects by  
the transfer of territory to the Crown, and  
likewise any children born to them before  
or after the cession of the Island of Cow-  
loon and are entitled to our protection in  
China as elsewhere.

No question can arise with respect to  
naturalized British subjects as the 10th and  
11th Viet. Cap. 85 enacts that the 8th and  
9th Viet. Cap. 86 does not and shall not  
extend to the Colonies, and the same act  
confines the power of Colonial Legislatures  
to grant of naturalization to endure only  
within their respective jurisdictions, and  
therefore the privileges conferred by Col-  
onial naturalization do not extend beyond  
the limits of the Colony. Hence a Chinese  
naturalized in Hongkong or the Straits is a  
subject of China, if at any moment he steps  
across the boundary line.

But a difficulty exists in reference to  
those who, Chinese by race, have become  
bona fide British subjects by cession of ter-  
ritory or birthright. Chinese in every  
other sense, in race, language and dress, it  
is impossible to deny that this outward  
identity when they enter the Chinese domi-  
nions is a fruitful source of misapprehen-  
sion and deception. When they return to  
China which they always regard as their  
country, they are accustomed to settle or  
to carry on business in the interior where  
they are under no supervision of a British  
authority, and, theoretically exempt from  
any Chinese jurisdiction owing to the ex-  
territoriality conceded by Treaty to British  
subjects. Their position is perfectly an-  
omalous. They live with their families  
who have never left the country, enjoy all  
the rights and privileges of Chinese sub-  
jects, buy land and houses, take part in the  
local administrations of their district, and  
sometimes conspire with secret societies

against the Chinese Government to its ma-  
jestic peril, and the disturbance of peace  
and good order in the realm. They are  
quite undistinguishable by the Native  
authorities from all other Chinese sub-  
jects of the Emperor, and only discover  
themselves when, charged with some of-  
fence, they are arrested and held amenable  
to Chinese laws; and then only they claim  
exemption as British subjects.

Such a position as this cannot be recog-  
nized on any principle of justice or sound  
policy. Treaties have carefully defined the  
respective rights of British and Chinese sub-  
jects, and it has been justly urged that nei-  
ther side can claim to exercise the rights  
reserved to both. Consequently a Chinese  
territory must be bound by the British side  
of the Treaty, and can no more go into the  
interior without a passport, or reside and  
hold land therein than a British subject, for  
if so, he has a beneficial interest not en-  
joyed by British subjects, and larger and su-  
perior advantages than was contemplated for  
the latter under the Treaty. Neither party  
in a word can claim to exercise the rights  
and enjoy the privileges of both.

The only equitable mode of meeting this  
exceptional state of things would seem to  
be in the case of persons of Chinese race  
who are bona fide British subjects, to give  
them efficient and full protection at the  
open Ports, when they can establish their  
rights to register as British subjects to the  
Consul's satisfaction, and to place some li-  
mitation on its extension beyond these li-  
mits, because no passport for residence in  
the interior can be consistently granted to  
persons for travelling in the interior to this  
class constantly liable to abuse by a more  
or less permanent domicile on the in-  
terior.

To meet this state of things and as far as  
possible provide a remedy, I have issued a  
public notification, printed copy of which  
will be forwarded to you in English and  
Chinese to which you will give all publicity.  
It is designed to warn all of Chinese de-  
scendant who are bona fide British subjects,  
that they have by treaty no right of residence  
in the interior of China, and if found so do-  
micated contrary to its provisions, they are  
liable to be brought to the nearest port by  
the Chinese authorities as British subjects,  
to be dealt with in accordance with the  
rules and regulations in such cases made  
and provided.

With a view to check the abuse it would  
further seem desirable to limit the operation  
of the passport, in the case of British  
subjects so situated to the time required by  
the party for the purposes of his business  
in the interior.

Your obedient servant,  
RUTHERFORD ALCOCK.  
To H. M.'s Consuls &c., &c., in China.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.  
The following notice, relating to regula-  
tions under the new Ordinances, are from  
the Gazette of Saturday, Dec. 22.

## EXEMPTION FROM FEES.

It is hereby notified that, under the  
powers given by Ordinance No. 6 of 1866,  
His Excellency the Governor in Council  
has resolved that in such cases as the Har-  
bour Master may consider it expedient, by  
and with permission of the Governor, to  
dispense with the whole or any part of the  
Fees for Anchorage, Passes, and Clearances  
otherwise payable by Licensed Junks, he  
shall have power to remit such Fees, either  
wholly or in part; and also to annex to any  
License a Special Permit granting such  
exemptions and privileges as the Governor  
may from time to time deem expedient.  
By Order, W. T. MERRER, Colonial Sec-  
retary. Colonial Secretary's Office, Hong-  
kong, 21st December, 1866.

## STATIONS AND ANCHORAGES FOR JUNKS.

It is hereby made known that until fur-  
ther notice the following Stations and  
Anchorages will be the only places where  
Unlicensed Junks or Vessels coming within  
the meaning of Ordinance No. 6 of 1866,  
and called the "Harbour and Coasts Ordi-  
nance," will be permitted to anchor after  
the 1st January, 1867.

## Victoria Harbour Anchorage for Junks.

Between a Red Buoy marked  
泊灣船唐 placed off "Cleverly  
Street," and another Red Buoy similarly  
marked moored off the Western Market,  
Junks will anchor in the following order  
commencing from the Eastward:—Canton  
and Macao Boats, East Coast Boats, West  
Coast Boats, Singapore Junks, and between  
Fergusson's Yard, and "Sailor's Home"  
Pier: Salt, Brick and Tile Boats.

Private Cargo Boats will (when unem-  
ployed) anchor off the Hong to which they  
belong. It will be convenient if the Owners  
of such Boats cause their Vessels to exhibit  
their house Flags (painted on a square of  
tin) at the Mast head.

Licensed Cargo Boats and Pilot Boats  
will (when unemployed) anchor between  
the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steam  
Company's Pier, and the Peninsula and  
Oriental Steam Navigation Company's  
Jetty.

Licensed Cargo Boats will carry at the  
Masthead a square Tin Flag painted Red,  
Pilot Boats will show a Flag painted Red  
and White: the Flags to be 2 feet square.  
Special Permit Licensed Boats arriving will  
anchor off the Markets to which they are  
attached, not landing until Gun fire. After  
discharging their produce they will form  
the inner line of the first mentioned An-  
chorage.

Under Section XVI of the said Ordinance,  
Masters of Unlicensed Vessels desirous of  
discharging or taking in Cargo at the  
Wharfs or off lying at any other Anchorage  
for the purpose of undergoing repairs, &c.,  
must apply to the Harbour Master for a  
"Special Permit" to do so, such permit  
will remain in force for the time specified  
therein, and the expiration of such time the  
Permit must be renewed, or the Junk  
must return to the regular Anchorage.

Under Section XV, the Master of every  
vessel will on obtaining a Clearance, hoist  
at the highest Mast Head a Blue and White  
Flag; and should such vessels, from circum-  
stances, be unable to proceed to Sea within  
24 hours the Master is to return the said  
Clearance and receive back his former  
Anchorage Pass.

## Wharves Master's Stations.

Soekwan Anchorage for Junks,—West  
side of the Bay opposite the village, the  
inner line to be 50 yards from the shore.  
Stanley Anchorage for Junks,—North  
West part of Cheongchi Bay, the inner line  
to be 50 yards from the shore.  
Aberdeen Anchorage for Junks,—op-  
posite the Docks and Westward of Carpen-  
ter Island, the inner line to be 50 yards  
from the shore.  
H. G. THORNTON, Harbour Master. Ap-  
proved, RICHARD GRAYES MACDONNELL,  
Governor.  
Hongkong, 19th December, 1866.

## HONGKONG SUPREME COURT.

### CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

20th December, 1866.

The Chief Justice resumed the hearing  
of Criminal cases this morning, at 10  
o'clock. The following juries were sworn:  
Messrs Joseph Hayes, Edward Reimers,  
John Donough, G. D. Moody, A. Coxon,  
Geo. King, and G. L. Woodin.

### MURDER.

Wong me-qui was indicted for murder.  
The prisoner, who was undefended, plead-  
ed not guilty. The Attorney General then  
said the case was rather a plain one, and  
easily comprehended. It appeared that  
the prisoner assaulted a man named Chea-  
ching-cheong (the deceased), in the Western  
market on the 27th of October last, with a  
large chopper, and inflicted such wounds  
that they eventually proved fatal. The  
prisoner and his victim were both fishmong-  
ers, and the fatal deed was committed  
with the instrument now in court, such as  
is usually made use of by fishmongers in  
cutting and scaling fish, after an alterca-  
tion between them about a debt of one  
thousand cash, owed by the prisoner to the  
deceased. The Attorney General called  
evidence, which fully bore out his opening.  
It is only necessary to preserve the evi-  
dence of the first witness, Wye-chung-wai,  
who being declared, stated that he was a fish-  
monger carrying on business in the West-  
ern market. Witness knew a man named  
Chea-ching-cheong, he was a fishmonger in  
his employ. Witness also knows the pris-  
oner and recollects the evening 26th Octo-  
ber; on that day he saw the prisoner,  
who came to his stall to purchase fish. On  
the following morning about eight o'clock  
the prisoner came to the shop of wit-  
ness. Witness was in his shop at that time  
evening; the deceased Chea-ching-cheong was  
there entering accounts at a counter in a  
back room, this was about 4 P.M. Witness  
heard the deceased call out "save life." This  
happened after he had seen the prisoner  
come in. Witness on hearing the cry ran  
in to his shop and stopped the prisoner.  
Prisoner at the time was in the act of strik-  
ing the deceased with a chopper, deceased was  
lying on the ground by the counter, cov-  
ered with blood, there were also two large  
wounds on the thigh and leg. Deceased  
pointed to the prisoner saying he had cut him;  
prisoner in reply merely re-  
marking that he had chopped him to death  
and he was willing to forfeit his life for  
what he had done. Witness on running  
into the shop after the cry of deceased stop-  
ped the prisoner, with the chopper in his  
hand. An elder brother of the de-  
ceased named Chea-ching-cheong took it from  
him. The chopper (a large and fearful  
weapon) did not belong to the shop of wit-  
ness. Chea-ching-cheong was carried up to  
the police station, and from there to the  
hospital, where witness visited him. Wit-  
ness saw the dead body of deceased at the  
Civil Hospital, when the inquest took  
place.

At the close of the case for the prosecu-  
tion, there being no defence,

His Honor read over the whole of the  
evidence laid before the Court and remark-  
ed that the prisoner to a certain extent had  
admitted his connection with the catas-  
trophe in which he was charged as the  
principal actor, and if the jury believed the  
evidence of the witnesses as to the manner in  
which they were sworn, the Crown, they  
of course would have the case, and the dif-  
ficulty in arriving at a correct conclusion  
with regard to the prisoner's guilt.

The Jury after a few moments' con-  
versation and without retiring from the box,  
recorded an unanimous verdict of guilty of  
wilful murder. The Judge having assumed  
the black cap addressed the prisoner, and  
told him that after a very careful trial he  
had been found guilty of a murder under  
the "clearest possible circumstances, and  
nobody that had heard the evidence could  
have the slightest doubt that he was guilty,  
or that a more cold blooded murder could  
possibly have been committed. His Honor  
then passed sentence of death on the pris-  
oner in the usual manner, holding out no  
hope of remission of the sentence.

## FORGERY.

William Brown and George Foreman,  
the last prisoner being described as police  
constable, were placed in the dock on a charge  
of forgery. Mr. Barnard instructed by Mr  
Sharp, appeared to defend both prisoners,  
but before the jury were sworn, the At-  
torney General on the part of the Crown, en-  
tered a nolle prosequi in regard to the second  
prisoner, who was removed from the dock  
but ordered by the court to be detained in  
custody. It appeared from the evidence  
that the prisoner Brown, a mere youth, had  
been living at a certain boarding house,  
kept by a coloured man of the name of Jul-  
ian, from the 15th of November last to the  
third of the present month, and had  
paid his landlord up to that time nothing  
in the shape of remuneration for the accom-  
modation afforded him, and on being inter-  
rupted by Julian on several occasions for  
money, the prisoner on the third of No-  
vember, after promising the landlord to  
go out and get some money, returned with  
a letter, which he said had been written to  
him by Mr. Edward Arthur, the manager of  
the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India,  
London and China, and was to the effect,  
that prisoner having deposited a certain  
sum of money for a stated period, had ap-  
plied to the bank to withdraw it, and the  
said letter was intended to convey the an-  
swer of Mr. Arthur, to the effect that the  
prisoner could not draw the money until  
the expiration of two months, without sac-



"How the next year unless the Government remission of the military to see, though it is not & unless this is done more be imposed, the already the place be discouraging still more."—1st article, day, Dec. 20, 1868.

*L'Allegre*

"The strong vitality enabled it pass through a long time without showing bearing any serious symptoms and its resolute attitude waiting for a long time yet China may revive. That sooner or later."—2nd article, Dec. 20, 1868.







